

MARCH 12,

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life; and with a courage which few men in any age, have been able to show, and with a temperance, which has always kept his conduct on one even line, he wrote a letter to the Convention, dated June 16th, in which he plainly denounced the growing action of the Jacobins, and called upon the constituted authorities to put a stop to the atrocities this faction was openly promoting. In the course of this letter he dared to say; "Let the royal authority be untouched, for it is guaranteed by the constitution; let it be independent, for its independence is one of the springs of our liberty; let the King be respected, for he is invested with the majesty of the nation; let him choose a ministry that shall wear the chains of no faction; and if traitors exist, let them perish under the sword of the law." There was not another man in France, who would have dared to take such a step, at such a time; and it required all Lafayette's vast influence to warrant him in expressing such opinions and feelings, or to protect him afterwards.

At first the Jacobins seemed to shrink from a contest with him. He had said to the Assembly, "Let the reign of clubs, abolished by you, give place to the reign of the law;" and they almost doubted whether he had not yet power enough to effect what he counselled. They began, therefore, as soon as the letter had been read, by denying its authenticity; they declared it, in short, to be a forgery. As soon as Lafayette heard of this, he came to Paris, and avowed it at the bar of the Assembly. The 20th of June, however, had overthrown the constitution before his arrival; and, therefore, though he stood with an air of calm command amidst its ruins, and vindicated it as proudly as ever, he was, after all, surrounded only by those who had triumphed over it. He could not succeed, therefore, and returned to his army on the borders of the low countries. But the army, too, was now infected. He endeavoured to assure himself of its fidelity, and proposed to the soldiers to swear anew to the constitution. A very large proportion refused, and it immediately became apparent, from the movements, both at Paris and in the army, that he was no longer safe.

His adversaries, who, for his letter, were determined and interested to ruin him, were his judges; and they belonged to a party, which was never known to devote a victim without consummating the sacrifice. On the 17th of August, therefore, accompanied by three of his general officers, Alexandre Lavret, Latour Maubourg, and Bureaux de Puzy, he left the army, and in a few minutes was beyond the limits of France. His general purpose was, to reach the territory of the republic of Holland, which was quite near; and from that point either rally the old constitutional party, or pass to Switzerland or the United States, where he should be joined by his family. That he did not leave France, while any hope remained for him, is certain, since before his escape was known at Paris, a decree, accusing him of high treason, which was then equivalent to an order for his execution, was carried in the Assembly by a large majority.

Lafayette and his companions hoped to avoid the enemy's posts, but they did not succeed. They were seized the same night by an Austrian patrol, and soon afterwards recognised. They were not treated as prisoners of war, which was the only quality in which they could have been arrested and detained; but were exposed to disgraceful indignities, because they had been the friends of the constitution. After being detained, therefore, a short time by the Austrians, they were given up to the Prussians, who, because their fortresses were nearer, were supposed to be able to receive and guard them more conveniently. At first they were confined at Wesel, on the Rhine, and afterwards in dungeons at Magdeburg. But the Prussians at last became unwilling to bear the odium of such unlawful and disgraceful treatment of prisoners of war, entitled to every degree of respect from their rank and character; but especially from the manner in which they had been taken. They, therefore, gave them up again to the Austrians, who finally transferred them to dark and damp dungeons in the citadel of Olmutz.

[To be Continued.]

Inaugural Address.

On Friday, March 4, 1825, at 1 o'clock, P. M. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS took the oath of office, as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and, on the occasion, delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In compliance with a usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the government, instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted:—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man; it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now

receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labours, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the Union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of Independence is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory, bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new States have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal nations of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen; the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean; the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the inventions of our artists; liberty and law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished, as effectively, as under any other government on the globe, and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a Constitution founded upon the Republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is not to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The present causes of these dissensions have been various; founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to me, to observe, that the great result of this experiment upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquillity, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years; during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard—that the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate government upon earth—that the best security for the beneficence, and the best guarantee against the abuse, of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—that the general government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereigns of limited powers; fellow servants of the same master; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other—that the firmest security of peace, is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—that a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden, of taxation—that the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—that the freedom of the press and of religious opinion

should be inviolate—that the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds.—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation, and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancour against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence, which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights, and interests of the federative fraternity, or of foreign powers, is of the resort of the general government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State governments, is the invariable duty of that of the Union; the government of every State will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, where very common, entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are depited, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this Metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty, in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honour of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union.

Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognised and recommended, by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil, and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced, that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that, in which the beneficent action of its government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works, are

among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all the conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed, with regard to the powers of Congress for legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first national roads was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions, of enlightened minds, upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope, that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional objections will ultimately be removed.

The extent and limitation of the powers of the general government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time.

You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect, that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service; and knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for His favour, to His overruling Providence I commit, with humble, but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York of the packet ship New-York, Captain Bennet, in a quick passage from Liverpool, London papers to the 8th ult, have been received.

England.—Parliament convened on the 2d of February. Owing to severe bodily indisposition, the king was unable, in person, to deliver his speech to the two houses. It was presented by the Lords Commissioners, who were appointed for the purpose, and read by the Lord Chancellor. The speech exhibits a favourable view of the state of the nation, in its foreign and domestic affairs. We select from it the following paragraphs:

"Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object, (the suppression of the Slave Trade) which was negotiated last year between his M-esty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

"In conformity to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in his Majesty's name, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

"His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions."

The number of persons executed in London during the last year was only 11, being less than ever was known for the same period. In 1820, there were 43 executions. In the seven last years the total number was 176.

Gen. Mina had been dangerously ill with a spasmodic affection, but was recovering. He is greatly esteemed in London.

The sum collected for the relief of the Italian and Spanish refugees in England exceeds £6,000.

The foundation of the new Custom House, in London has given way to such a degree, that the building is no longer safe.

The estimate for repairs is £9,000. **France.**—The Paris Moniteur announces that Mr. Brown, the Minister of the United States had presented to the Court of France 1st. The answer to the notification of the death of Louis XVIII; and, 2dly. His new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and that M. Hyde de Neuville, the French Ambassador at Lisbon, had landed at Brest on his return to Paris.

The French ministerial paper continued to reprobate the conduct of Great Britain in recognising the independence of South America; and the government paper L'Etoile of the 29th January, announces, as a positive fact, that Austria, Russia, and France, had determined not to acknowledge the independence of Mexico and Colombia.

Spain.—It is said that King of Spain has announced his intention to hold no diplomatic intercourse with any power which shall make treaties with his insurgent colonies.

As far as regards the restoration of the Inquisition, the Charge d'Affaires of France,

who has used every effort to effect his object, has adjourned, after long exertions which had been ineffectual.

Portugal.—All the Portuguese papers are changed. This event is mentioned in the Paris papers of the 5th of February, and the Lisbon papers of the 22d say, "the influence of the Canal has obtained a complete victory."

Russia.—It is asserted in a London paper, that the success that was experienced by Prince Menschikoff in the battle of the 19th, was due to the skill of the English crew. The crew of the English crew, however, had been captured by the Russians, and the crew of the English crew, had been captured by the Russians.

Greece.—The Greeks have been successful in three naval engagements, as previously known. A battle was fought at the entrance of the Suez Canal, in which the Greeks were defeated. The Greeks pursued them.

Accounts from Missolonghi.—Accounts from Missolonghi, which have arrived with intelligence of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect, that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence.

Since the above was presented to me, intelligence from Smyrna, has arrived. It was received by Mr. F. on the 21st of March, who left Smyrna on that day. He received, that positive information had arrived, that a portion of the fleet had left Hydra on the 20th of March, and, on the 21st, had arrived at Nafplio, having had a battle with the Turkish fleet, and had captured 15 of the Turkish fleet, and a fine frigate were burnt.

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Burmese War.—The subject of the Burmese War, was communicated to me on the 19th of August. Intelligence received that the blockade near Rangoon was abandoned by the Burmese, and that a battle was made in consequence of the capture of Rangoon by the English.

The progress of the British Armada, is said, in the British Traveller, to have been greatly impeded by the want of supplies among the highest authorities of that country. The administration was expected, and Beresford and Lord Bentinck were named as candidates for the office of Governor General.

Africa.—Despatches have been received from Col. Grant, at Cape Coast, dated October 1st. The Atlantic turning, have laid waste

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO THE HEATHEN WORLD.

The Legislature of the State of New-Hampshire has adjourned, after a session of 55 days, on the 5th of February. One of the most important Acts of the Legislature is the incorporation of the Canal Bank of Cumberland and Oxford Canal will be begun in the month of March. The Canal Bank is to have a capital of \$100,000; 75,000 to be invested in Capital stock. The charter runs twenty years, and the usual tax of one per cent. on the stock is not to be required by the State. Books of subscription to the Stock of the Canal Bank are already opened.

Under Hill Monument.—A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts, granting to the Bunker Hill Monument Association the sum of \$10,000, to be used in the hammering of stone at the Prison, to be used in the erection of the

Monument.—A writer in the New-York paper, backed by the testimony of that neighbourhood, pronounces the English coal to be so very superior to that of the Turkish fleet had taken Pacha had fled which place the English.

Mislonghi.—A British frigate, fought on the 13th November. A letter to the 19th, states that

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pect that the article from thence.

The brig Hunter, with 67 colo-

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the English coal to be so very superior

to that of the Turkish fleet had taken

Pacha had fled which place the English.

Mislonghi.—A British frigate, fought on the 13th November. A letter to the 19th, states that

the extensive orders will be forwarded to Europe, with the confident ex-

pect that the article from thence.

The brig Hunter, with 67 colo-

ns, sold from Norfolk last month, to join

the fleet in Africa.

Going Coal to New Castle.—A writer in the New-York paper, backed by the testi-

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Poetry.

From the Christian Mirror.

LINES,

Composed at Church by an aged deaf lady, and written on her return home.

If seated in the house of God,
I wish in vain to hear,
No sentence from the speaker's lips
Can pierce the obstructed ear.
Then if my Saviour speak within,
How sweet to hear his voice,
I feast upon his precious word,
And all my powers rejoice.
Or if sequestered from his house,
I spend his day at home;
If Jesus visits my retreat,
'Tis sweet to be alone.
Or if surrounded by my friends,
No soothing voice I hear,
'Tis sweet to turn my thoughts within
And find my Saviour near.
If tossing on a restless bed,
From side to side I roll,
How sweet is one refreshing glimpse
Of Jesus to my soul!
When o'er this wretched bleeding world
I cast my weeping eyes,
How sweet to think that Jesus lives,
And reigns above the skies.
Lives to exert his healing power.
On Adam's guilty race,
And renovate a sinful world
By his all conquering grace.

Miscellany.

From the Boston Spectator.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Book of the Church. By ROBERT SOUTHERN, Poet Laureate, &c. From the second London Edition. Boston. Wells & Lilly.

The author of this work has devoted his pen to the discussion of almost every subject of knowledge, and has the good fortune, notwithstanding the sneers of rivals and of critics, to obtain popularity in each. His ready style and happy art of giving an air of novelty to narratives, the hundredth time repeated, peculiarly qualify him for the composition of works compiled, like this, from the materials of others. And no one will rise from its perusal, without acknowledging its interest, and gaining instruction from its contents. Those, however, who differ in opinion from the author on the doctrines and polity of the Church of England, will occasionally doubt or deny his statements, and perhaps allow no merit to the temper in which they are given. Such has been the reception of these volumes in England, and here they can expect no better.

The author has traced the history of the English church, from the introduction of Christianity, to its full establishment under William and Mary. The character of that religion which the early inhabitants of England professed, will at once interest our readers, and afford a fair specimen of the composition of this work.

Their priests, the Druids, are said to have retained the belief of one supreme God, all-wise, all mighty, all merciful, from whom all things which have life proceed. They held, also, the immortality of the soul; whatever else they taught was deceit or vanity. Thus, it is said, they believed that the soul began to exist in the meanest insect, and proceeded through all the lower orders of existence, ascending at each new birth, to a higher form, till arrived at its human stage; this, according to their philosophy, being necessary, that it might collect during its progress, the properties and powers of animal life. This lower state was a state of evil; but there could be no sin there, because there could be no choice, and therefore death was always a passage to a higher step of being. But when the soul had reached the human form, it then possessed the knowledge of good and evil, for man is born to make his choice between them; he is born also to experience change and suffering, these being the conditions of humanity. The soul, thus elevated, became responsible, and if it had chosen evil instead of good, returned after death to the state of evil, and was condemned to an inferior grade of animal life, low in proportion to the debasement whereto it had reduced itself. But they who had chosen the better part, which it is free for all to choose, passed into a state from whence it was not possible to fall; for when death had delivered them from the body, evil had power over them no longer, because they had experienced it, and knew that it was evil; and they were no longer subject to suffering, neither to change; but continuing the same in goodness and in heavenly affections, they increased in knowledge, and thereby in happiness, through all eternity. They believed also that the beatified soul retained the love of its country and its kind; and that the spirits of the good sometimes returned to earth, and became prophecies among mankind, that they might assist their brethren, and by teaching them heavenly things, oppose the power of Cythraul, or the evil one.

These were but the conceits of imagination; and they who impose upon the people their own imaginations, however innocent, prepare the way for the devices of deceit and wickedness. Good men may have mingled these fancies with the truth; bad ones feigned that there were other gods besides Him in whom we live and move and have our being; Teutates, whom they called the father, and Tarantis the thunderer, Hesus the god of battle, and Andriaste the goddess of victory; Hu the mighty, by whom it is believed that Noah, the second parent of the human race is intended; Ceridion, a goddess in whose rites the preservation of mankind in the ark was figured; and Beat or Belinus, . . . for the Phenicians had introduced the worship of their Baal. By favour of these false gods, the Druids pretended to foretell future events, and as their servants and favourites they demanded gifts and offerings from the deluded multitude. The better to secure this revenue, they made the

people, at the beginning of winter, extinguish all their fires on one day, and kindle them from the sacred fire of the Druids, which would make the house fortunate for the ensuing year: and if any man came who had not paid his yearly dues, they refused to give him a spark, neither durst any of his neighbours relieve him; nor might he himself procure fire by any other means, so that he and his family were deprived of till he had discharged the uttermost of his debt. They erected also great stones so cunningly fitted one upon another, that the upper one were touched in a certain place, though only with a finger, it would rock; whereas no strength of man might avail to move it if applied to any other part: hither they led those who were accused of any crime, and under pretence that the gods would by this form of trial, manifest the guilt or innocence of the party, directed him where to touch and make the proof; and thus at their discretion they either absolved the accused or made them appear guilty.

The mistletoe, the seed whereof is eaten and voided by the birds, and thus conveyed from one tree to another, they affected to hold in veneration. When it was discovered growing upon an oak, upon which tree it is rarely to be found, the Druids went thither with great solemnity, and all things were made ready for sacrifice and for feasting.—Two white bulls were fastened by their horns to the tree; the officiating priest ascended, and cut the mistletoe with a golden knife; others stood below to receive it in a white woolen cloth, and it was carefully preserved, that water, wherein it had been steeped, might be administered to men, as an antidote against poison, and to cattle for the sake of making them fruitful. The sacrifice was then performed. The best and most beautiful of the flocks and herds were selected for this purpose. The victim was divided into three parts; one was consumed as a burnt offering; he who made the offering feasted upon another, with his friends; and the third was the portion of the Druids. In this wise did they delude the people. But they had worse rites than these, and were guilty of greater abominations. They were notorious, above the priests of every other idolatry, for the practice of pretended magic; they made the people pass through the fire in honour of Beal; and they offered up the life of man in sacrifice, saying that when the victim was smitten with the sword, they could discover events which were to come by the manner in which he fell, and the flowing of his blood and the quivering of his body in the act of death. When a chief was affected with sickness, they sacrificed a human victim, because they said the continuance of his life might be purchased if another life were offered up as its price; and in like manner, men were offered up when any calamity befel the people, and when they were about to engage in war. Naked women, stained with the dark dye of woad, assisted at these bloody rites. On great occasions, a huge figure in the rude likeness of man, was made of wicker-work, and filled with men: as many as were condemned to death for their offences were put into it; but if these did not suffice to fill the image, the innocent were thrust in, and they surrounded with straw and wood, and set fire to it, and consumed it, with all whom it contained.

At some future time, when our columns will admit, we may select a sketch of the Scandinavian mythology, which the Danes brought with them to England: the articles will together show our obligations to Christianity, by the depth of gloom and superstition from which it has delivered us.

The history of the introduction and increase of the Papal supremacy in the English church is well told, and deeply interesting. But the distance of England from Rome preserved her in a great measure, from that subservience to its doctrines and discipline, to which other nations submitted. Hence the change, produced in England by the Reformation, was far less than any other Protestant country. The people, consequently were not impressed with that thorough detestation for the Catholic name, which elsewhere barred all way to a return. Hence a few imprudent and ill-advised measures of Edward the 6th prepared the way for Mary's triumphant restoration of the former dynasty. But her persecutions revealed more fully the tendency of her theology, and Elizabeth's prudent system, rendered more successful by the mad violence of her enemies, sealed the fate of the Papal power and influence in England.

We would willingly stop here, but the subsequent events afford a lesson which rulers ought never to forget. The little change, made in the forms of worship, was to some a subject of honest dissent from the new establishment. They were through several reigns, oppressed by many laws, till under Charles 1st they triumphed. During the Commonwealth, they were in their turn persecutors, and were overthrown by the reaction. No where was the natural tendency of religious intolerance ever better illustrated. Southey's 'Book' gives us sketches at length of the great men most active in the several changes. His character on the Catholic leaders are generally candid and palliative—of Sir Thomas More, for instance. The Episcopal leaders are ably and zealously defended—ever Laud stands almost immaculate in these pages. The Puritans are too often caricatured. The authority of Lord Clarendon, respecting characters and events, is now too weak to convince all readers, though Hume calls him 'honest,' and Southey quotes him as decisive authority.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HAYTL.
From the Rev. Loring D. Dewey, to one of the Editors of the New-York Observer.
PORT PLAT, January 24th, 1823.

My Dear Sir—I am happy to address you again, for I can communicate intelligence which I know you will rejoice to receive. We sailed from Samana on the 15th, having received Mr. Granville on board with several passengers destined for this place, and other places down the island. Before I left Samana, I prosecuted as much as possible, the object for which I came out, and had the satisfaction of seeing arrangements made for the meeting of the emigrants on the Sabbath, and for the establishment of two Sabbath Schools at convenient places. This government there is new, and the settlements considerably scattered, so that for a while the inhabitants cannot meet regularly

from the want of good roads, and other conveniences for assembling together. I trust, however, that religious service will be maintained every Sabbath, and the Sabbath schools attended. I had time only to commence the Sabbath schools, and could not, as I wished, see them fully organized, but I had the satisfaction of finding some capable and worthy men who engaged in the object with much interest. I had the pleasure too, before I left, of seeing many of them on their plantations, already bringing the earth to yield her increase, and others who told me with pleasure what they had done; that already they had planted gardens, and in some the plants are already up, and flourishing; and most of them expressed their full satisfaction with their situation and prospects. And well may they be satisfied; for never before were emigrants furnished with such advantages: brought to the country without expense to themselves, in comfortable vessels; furnished with provisions and medicines on their passage; received with open arms by the inhabitants, and conducted by the officers of the government to houses that have been either procured for them, or built expressly for their accommodation; provisions dealt out to them in abundance, and this for four months, or longer if necessary before they can have raised their own; three acres of land given to each individual, old and young. They have liberty to choose not merely the region where they will settle, but for the most part the very acres which they will cultivate; and when the land is selected, a man is appointed for every twelve to teach them the manner of planting the cane, coffee, and other plants; medical aid, when necessary, is furnished them gratis; also tools, to some extent, and even money and clothing to the destitute, and a thousand little attentions when sick, that cannot be enumerated. They can, also, if they prefer, go on to plantations which are stocked and provided with implements of husbandry, at a fair rent, or for one half the produce. This is a privilege of great benefit, where the emigrant has not the means of a good supply of tools and stock for his land, as he can by this opportunity to rent, obtain them.

Nof is this all. Emigrants who are able, can buy good land very cheap in all the parts of the island. At first, lands could be bought near the city of Samana with considerable improvements and numerous coffee trees upon them for 25 cents an acre, but the price rose to a dollar while I was there. Some very good purchases have already been made. The inducements for settling in this place are in every important respect, the same as at Samana. Samana has some advantages; it has a better harbour, and fewer natives; but Port Plat is more improved, and perhaps is more healthy.

Make now, a calculation of what this three acres will produce for the emigrant. Suppose he plants one acre to coffee, half an acre to sugar cane, half an acre to corn, half an acre to sweet potatoes, yams and bananas, the remaining half acre is occupied with his buildings and garden. Fruit trees of various kinds, yielding an abundant supply, can be planted about the whole without injury to the crops. The acre of coffee will contain 1210 trees, which will produce from three to ten pounds of coffee each, the fourth year from the seed; and produce a half crop in 18 months or two years after planting, and till this time, corn or potatoes can be cultivated among it, with advantage to the coffee. The 1210 trees will yield, at an average of 4 pounds each tree, which I am told is very low, 4840. His half acre of corn will produce 4 crops in a year, which, at the low rate of 30 bushels per acre, will amount to 60 bushels. His half acre of potatoes and yams will yield 500 bushels, and bananas enough for a family. He may also have a plot of tobacco in his garden. His corn stocks, ground sugar cane and the tops, will feed a horse, two cows and his hogs. His poultry will live about the house at almost no expense. Deducting 40 pounds of coffee and about one quarter of the remainder of his produce (not reckoning the products of his cows and poultry) for waste and consumption by himself, and you have the following result:

4800 pounds of coffee at the lowest price of \$8 per 100 pounds, (and is often \$10 in the island) is
50 bushels of corn at 50 cents per bushel
400 do. potatoes and yams, at 20 cents per bushel
2000 pounds of tobacco at \$6 per 100 pounds

Deduct for duties

Leaves

besides his garden, which in vegetables may be very profitable. At present, potatoes are selling in this market for \$2 the bushel; tobacco \$9 the 100 pounds; sugar \$12 the 100 pounds; corn 75 cents a bushel.

An acre of potatoes here will yield four times the quantity of an acre in America, and corn more than this; for three crops are often seen in different stages of growth at the same time, on the same ground, and in this way twelve crops may be taken off in one year. Rice and wheat are equally productive. Two crops of cotton are gathered a year. Cacao is as profitable as coffee, and indigo grows here as well as in any part of the world. Three acres here, then, will be as valuable as 15 or 20 in America, north of the Potowmack. If an emigrant has a wife, he has six acres, and the use of the land for his children, three acres each, till they are of age, all this immediately, besides twelve acres more when he becomes a citizen.

How immense then are the advantages offered them, if industrious! I am telling what I have seen and have obtained from many Americans, French, Spanish, Scotch and German gentlemen. All the Americans here, say, the best advantages are before them. As to government, they will have every protection possible, and every encouragement. It is in earnest, I assure you; and as to danger from France, I feel assured there is none. I have read the negotiation, and it appears most honourable to the Haytians. The latest news here is that a Commissioner is to come out from France soon, to conclude the treaty of commerce. This government will not say a word, till publicly and in toto the French Government relinquish all kind of claim or power over this island, and acknowledge its indepen-

dence; and if this is not soon done, every French vessel is to be driven from the island, under whatever colours she may enter, and France has a great trade here. This Government is in earnest. Mr. Granville is my informant. I have found every satisfaction among the emigrants thus far. At the Cape they have had some inconveniences to encounter, but they will be remedied as soon as Mr. Granville arrives there, which will be next week. We sail from here to-morrow.

Slave Trade.

Report of the Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message, of the 7th December last, as relates to the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 16, 1823.

Concluded.

By an instruction to the Committee on the suppression of the Slave Trade, of the 15th of January, 1822, the same subject was a third time brought directly before the House of Representatives. The instruction called the attention of the Committee to the present condition of the African slave trade; to the defects of any of the existing laws for its suppression; and to their appropriate remedies. In the report made in obedience to this instruction, on the 12th of April, 1822, the committee state, that, after having consulted all the evidence within their reach, they are brought to the mournful conclusion, that the traffic prevailed to a greater extent than ever, and with increased malignity; that its total suppression, or even sensible diminution, cannot be expected from the separate and disunited efforts of one or more states, so long as a single flag remains to cover it from detection and punishment. They renew, therefore, as the only practicable and efficient remedy, the concurrence of the United States with the maritime powers of Europe, in a modified and reciprocal exercise of the right of search.

In closing their report, the committee add, in effect, that they "cannot doubt, that the people of America have the intelligence to distinguish between the right of searching a neutral on the high seas, in time of war, claimed by some belligerents, and that mutual, restricted, and peaceful concession, by treaty, suggested by the committee; and which is demanded in the name of suffering humanity." The committee had before intimated, that the remedy which they recommended to the House of Representatives, presupposed the exercise of the authority of another department of the Government; and that objections to the exercise of this authority, in the mode which they had presumed to suggest, had hitherto existed in that department. Their report closed with a resolution, differing in no other respect from that of the preceding session, than that it did not require the concurrence of the Senate, for the reason already suggested.

The report and resolution were referred to a Committee of the Whole, and never farther considered. After a delay till the 20th of the succeeding February, a resolution was submitted to the House, which was evidently a part of the same system of measures, for the suppression of the slave trade, which had been begun by the act of the 3d of March, 1819, and followed up by the connected series of reports and resolutions which the committee have reviewed, and which breathe the same spirit.

This resolution, in proposing to make the slave trade piracy, by the consent of mankind, sought to supplant by a measure of greater rigour, the qualified international exchange of the right of search for the apprehension of the African slave dealer, and the British system of mixed tribunals created for his trial and punishment; a system of which experience and the recent extension of the traffic, that it sought to limit, had disclosed the entire inefficiency.

The United States had already established the true denomination and grade of this offence, by a municipal law. The resolution contemplated, as did the report which accompanied and expounded that law, the extension of its principle, by negotiation to the code of all nations.

It denounced the authors of this stupendous iniquity as the enemies of the human race, and armed all men with authority to detect, pursue, and punish them.

Such a measure, to succeed to its fullest extent, must have a beginning somewhere. Commencing with the consent of any two States, to regard it as binding on themselves only, it would, by the gradual accession of others, enlarge the sphere of its operation, until it embraced, as the resolution contemplated, all the maritime powers of the civilized world.

While it involved of necessity the visit and search of piratical vessels, as *belligerant rights* against the common enemies of man, it avoided all complexity, difficulty, and delay, in the seizure, condemnation, and punishment, of the pirate himself. It made no distinction in favour of those pirates who seize upon the property, against those who seize, torture, and kill, or consign to interminable and hereditary slavery, the persons of their enemies.

Your committee are at a loss for the foundation of any such discrimination. It is believed, that the most ancient piracies consisted in converting innocent captives into slaves; and those were not attended with the destruction of one-third of their victims, by loathsome confinement and mortal disease.

While the modern, therefore, accords with the ancient denomination of this crime, its punishment is not disproportionate to its guilt. It has robbery and murder for its mere accessories, and moistens one continent with blood and tears, in order to curse another, by slow consuming ruin, physical and moral.

One high consolation attends upon the new remedy for this frightful and prolific evil. If once successful, it will for ever remain so, until being unexerted, its very application will be found in history alone.

Can it be doubted, that if ever legitimate commerce shall supplant the source of this evil in Africa, and a reliance on other supplies of labour its use elsewhere, a revival of the slave trade will be as impracticable, as a reversion to barbarism?—that, after a lapse of a century from its extinction, ex-

cept where the consequences of the one shall survive, the stories of the African unlearned, as the expeditions of the heroes of Homer?

The principle of the law of 1820, and resolution of the House of Representatives of May, 1823, which sought to render denunciation of that offence universal, is not, therefore, to be misunderstood.

It was not misconceived by the House of Representatives, when ratified with unprecedent unanimity.

An unfounded suggestion has been made that the abortive attempt to amend the law, indicated that it was not considered as involving the right of search. The opposite conclusion is the more rational, as denunciation of the crime, provided by detection, trial, and punishment, of criminal, an amendment, designed to what was already included in the proposition, would be superfluous, if used. But no such amendment was introduced. The House of Representatives, near the close of the session of 1822, on account of economising time, threatened to consume by a protracted debate, entitled the previous question, while an amendment, the only one offered to the resolution, was depending. The effect of the question was to bring on an immediate discussion upon the resolution itself, which was adopted by a vote of 131 members to 12.

It is alike untrue, that the resolution regarded with indifference. The House had been prepared to pass it without delay, by a series of measures, having their origin in 1819, and steadily advancing in their

adoption.

Before the resolution did pass, two

communications had been submitted, to the House of Representatives, by the author of the resolution, and the former was resisted by an absolute majority of 104 to 25; the latter with

the House now ready to retrace its

steps, and to postpone it to a future

session.

The House now ready to retrace its

steps, and to postpone it to a future

session.

The committee believe not.